The postage on this paper within the State, is 31 cts. per quarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

The canvass in this county is progressing fa vorably. The several candidates keep as cool as the weather will admit. We understand that recently a Rocky Point, we think, Mr. Shaw, candidate for the Commons, rather turned the tables upon one of his competitors, who had talked largely about his (Shaw's) having been a Whig up to the time of his nomination, or something of that kind. Mr. Shaw stated that he had once voted a Whig ticket, having cast his suffrage for Henry Clay in 1844. Ever since, he had acted and voted with the Democratic party. Mr. Shaw convinced both friends and opponents, that, although a quiet man he knew how to take care of himself. He will know how to take care of the interests of his county in the nex Legislature. Of course the canvass for Sheriff waxes

It appears to be conceded that Davis, Democrat, will be chosen to represent Bladen county in the House of Commons. Williamson, Democrat, will be chosen from Columbus, and unless all the Democrats with whom we have conversed, be greatly mistaken, Taylor will be elected to the Senate from the district composed of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus. He will, if the Democrats only stick up as they ought to, and, we think, will.

Ellis will obtain his full vote, and perhaps more, i the counties of the Senatorial District referred to. He will do so in Onslow, in Duplin, in Sampson, in Wayne and in Johnston. In fact, we anticipate rather a gain on the aggregate in this section of the State. All the unfavorable reports about Johnston are erroneous. We will probably make a gain for the Legislature from that county. We think Col. Watson will certainly be sent to the Senate. The voters of Johnston will send him if they really wish to secure the services of a good and pure man.

It is full time that tickets were brought out and the canvass vigorously prosecuted in every county in the Even where there is little hope of election, the canvass would assist in bringing out the vote for Gov-Look what the Opposition are doing in this That is all to gain, or try to gain, a few votes for Pool; for, of course, Hall, Person and Shaw will be elected by a large majority. It ought to be a rouser.

The Salisbury Banner says that Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool arrived at Salisbury from Taylorsville on Saturday last, both looking well and in good spirits. The West, Gov. Ellis says, is not for ad valorem, and he expects to

which they learned from their Know Nothing experi- people of North Carolina," that they are.

cause it warns the Democrats of the existence of dan- disprove the "insinuation" of being likely to give a near enough. And if the system of ad valorem be good for ger. Where there is apathy, there is always danger .- | gain for Poolism, -that county in which it was the for-If we could only arouse the Democrats to a conscious- tune of the Editor of the Herald to be born and raised ness of this fact, and to a sense of the necessity of mak- -we allule to Orange county. We trust all the couning one half the efforts that their opponents are making, ties of that section will disappoint the Poolite calculawe should feel perfectly satisfied to be represented as tion made for them, and "brand with indignation" the " scared." We know the strength of the Democratic assertion made so often and so boastfully by the Oppoparty, but we know, also, the weakening effect of false sition that they are going it for Pool "with a rush."security-of apathy or disorganization. We know, as | We trust they will remember it. Yea, verily. we have more than once remarked already, that the Opposition party in this State is making more powerful efforts than it has done for years. Unless fully aroused evidently organized effort made against the character of to the nature of the crisis, we may be taken unawares and defeated. It is for this reason-to reevent this threatened consummation that we wish to awaken the Democrats of this section especially to a sense of the duty they owe to themselves, to their State and to their party. We know our own motive and object, and care | Legislature in an Eastern Senatorial district, was dead little what mistaken ones may be attributed to us.

The Mode of Amendment_Daniel Worth, etc. As we said before, the value of our arguments on the issues of the present canvass is a matter for others to de- Jordan. cide besides ourselves or the editor of the Herald. So we let that pass. We turn to another little matter in Messrs. Pool and Jordan in the canvass alluded to, the the Herald of Saturday, and our remarks will apply to fact remains that Pool was so opposed, and whether he the arguments or complaints of some other Opposition | made attacks upon Jordan, or whether these attacks papers. We allude now to the mode of amendment were well founded, we need only look to Mr. Pool's poproposed by the Opposition Convention. We have be- sition as a candidate for Legislative honors 'way down fore said, in more than one issue, that evidently, on the in the extreme East. Jordan is not a candidate very face of it, the Constitution itself contemplated the | -his character has nothing to do with the matmode of legislative enactment, where any separate and ter-the statement in regard to Mr. Pool's antaspecific amendment was intended to be made, inasmuch gonism to internal improvements was felt to be true. as that instrument distinctly says so and does not men- and a knowledge of this fact was also felt to be most calling of a Convention. We say further, that a Con- the attempt to escape by blackening Jordan. vention, properly called, represents directly and unlimitedly the sovereignty of the people, and serious doubts arise and must arise in regard to the power of the Legislature to restrict the exercise of this direct and unlimited sovereignty. The mutual distrusts of different sections, combined with a consciousness of this power in quiet but irresistible. Even in New York this is mak-Conventions, prevented for long years the assembling of | ing itself felt, maugre the efforts of the cunning men of the Convention which it was finally arranged, after many the Albany regency-the feeble ripple, now passed negotiations, to hold, and which was held in 1835. We away, which heralded the advent of Bell and Everett, think that had the Opposition been serious in regard to or the shouts of the Free Soilers. this matter of constitutional amendment, they would not | The way in which the truly national men of the tion of the Herald-an unnecessary one we think, because we have too frequently expressed ourselves to admit of any doubt at this late day. We are candid. We charge that the opposition are not, and that the It is gradually overwhelming and swallowing up all remode they propose, being the most difficult and least sistance. practicable, is evidence of this fact.

After all the Herald's harping about "insinuation. and all that-the sum total is, that we say that large gains for ad valorem are claimed in that section of the State which formed the theatre of the labors of Rev Daniel Worth. Now, the Opposition, not we, claim these gains. If there be anything amiss, they are responsible. As for Worth, there is no insinuation-it is a notorious fact. If the Herald thinks the portion of the State in which said Worth labored had a wider ex- place to Washington, N. C. This will make the stagtent than a portion of two or three counties, we will not | ing to Greenville about twelve miles less than by the | said our forefathers in North Carolina adopted a similar dispute its idea on that score. It it wishes to assert for him a wider field, it may do so. We believe the facts are different, however.

We see that some of the Douglas as well as Bell men are charging that Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, is a government officer, and appointee. Mr. Stevens has been Governor Washington Territory. He is not now

of the 18th instant, says:

I heard the discussion at Salisbury yesterday. Ellis got a decided advantage of Pool. After the appointment at Pittsboro', Pool comes back to Charlotte-he will not go to Wil-

son and Clinton. Who backs out now?

We hardly deem it necessary to reply at any ength to the article which appeared in the Wilmington Herald of yesterday, (July 19th,) under the caption, Dodged Again." How, and how well or how ill we have met and discussed the issues of the present canvass, we must leave others than ourselves, or the Editor of the Herald, to decide. Let that pass. But we will take brief notice of some allusions of the Herald to another matter as follows, and we will quote all that is necessary for a full understanding of the matter in question :-

In a recent article we state that the tendency of the agitation to which the Opposition party of North Carolina are now the sponsors, has been, and must be, to array classes against each other-the poor against the rich-the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder the same agitation must, in even a greater degree, tend to array different sections against each other; the geographical position of the State, and the social arrangements of her people being such, that the interest in slave property is very unequally distributed. We then add, Such has been the result we know, and, while we would be the last to charge Abolitionism, or Abolition tendencies upon any class of our fellow-citizens of the South, there can be no denying the fact, that the largest ad vaforem gains are looked for in the central portion of the State which formed the theatre of the philanthropic labors of the Rev. Daniel Worth."

In its article already alladed to, the Herald refers to this language and says, that we have made a grave and serious reflection upon a large, intelligent and industrious portion of the people of North Carolina, among whom t was the fortune of the Editor of that paper to be born and raised, etc., and further proceeds to say that this insinuation, coupled with a disclaimer, is unworthy of the Journal, and we trust the people of that section will brand it with their most indignant condemnation. They will remember it."

The Herald does not enlighten us as to which insinuation it wishes the people of the central portion of the State to brand with their most indignant condemnation; -whether it is meant that they should resent the insinnation that they are expected to give gains for ad valorem; or that certain portions of two or three counties in that section were cursed by having been the theatre of the philanthropic labors of Rev. Daniel Worth. first, their indignation must fall upon the friends of Mr. Pool, for we have heard time and again how the Democprecise sphere of the apostolic labors of that holy man.

If, however, the objectionable "insinuation" has reference to the unfortunate fact that the Reverend gentleman did labor as aforesaid, we need hardly say that that has been a matter of legal investigation, and is now intention to tax all property, why hold out the promise in a matter of record. What awful and mysterious mean-Our neighbor of the Herald says the Democrats ing may be hidden by the last italicised words—" They the people will not stand it, they dodge it. They propose are working silently. Well, it is rather too silently, we will remember it," is more than we know, but we do think. The Opposition here are working at every cor- hope they will remember it sufficiently to disappoint the ner, silently or the reverse, as the case may be, or the hopes that the Opposition have based upon their action, is brought into the State, and that which is raised or prooccasion may suit. They are very fully organized- and that they will go for Ellis and the Constitution, they evidently have not forgotten the tactics and drill like "the large, intelligent and industrious portion of the property in the State, subject only to this difference.-

By the way, we rather think that one county at least, Perhaps it will be said that the Journal is scared, be- in the central portion of the State may disappoint and

We don't think we ever saw a more determined and any individual, than is now made by certain Opposition papers and politicians to blacken the character of John Parker Jordan. For this there must be an object .-That object is evident. Mr. Jordan stated that Mr. Pool, when running against him as a candidate for the opposed to granting any assistance to works of internal | nigger! improvement at the West. This of course, would not do in that section, hence the onslaught made against able feature in this affair than the dodging of its advocates

tion amendment or alteration in connection with the damaging, hence the wincing of the galled jade-hence

Breckinridge and Lane Advancing. Beyond and irrespective of the efforts of mere politicians or political managers we find an instinctive popular movement in favor of Breckinridge and Lane. There is, what the New York Herald calls a "ground swell."

have chosen a mode surrounded by so much danger, country are coming up to the support of Breckinridge so liable to suspicion of ulterior designs, so well calcu- and Lane presents a feature in politics which astonishes lated to arouse the jealousy of one section of the State, the ancient fossils of the Silurian era-men who do not as to render its accomplishment by such mode a thing understand the great living movements of the people, or not to be thought of in this generation, if ever. We who think that mere platitudes and evasions, and half so,000-\$10,000 more than you can raise on young negroes. say honestly and candidly, that in our opinion neither forgotten names will satisfy the restless and ardent mind on the illustrations he had given a tax was paid of \$285,000, sound State policy, plain good faith, nor the interests of and conscience of an earnest people. The men, Breck- \$226,000, which would be the gain of money any class of our citizens could be promoted or sustained inridge and Lane, are vigorous-decided-the movement by the movement now urged forward by the opposition. that brought them forward was plainly, openly, boldly We do not favor the proposed change under existing taken. The platform upon which they stand announces circumstances, nor under any circumstances likely to great principles with equal precision, without evasion exist for very many years. We thus answer the questor equivocation. The whole programme suits the true men of the country-it rouses the popular enthusiasm, and the papers alike from the North as from the South show us the marvellous progress the ticket is making .-

> RAIL COMMUNICATION TO TARBORO'.- The public interested in the Branch Road from Rocky Mount to Tarboro', as well as the public generally, will be pleased to learn that passenger and freight cars will be placed on that branch of the W. & W. R. Road on the first day of August next. We learn, too, that it is proposed to The pleasure carriage worth \$1000 now pays \$10 tax. \$1000 who have not realized the same, and who have not made run a daily stage from Tarboro' to Greenville, twentyfive miles, in connection with the steamer from that was right. He held up a gold watch and said it was worth \$100. way of Wilson, and about 19 miles less via Rocky Mt. than at present. Quite an object in the way of comfort in one year that this system was not right, and they adopted the present system, and he held this fact should be taken in hot weather! See notice in to-day's paper.

We are in receipt of a very well written communication, over the signature of " A Pedee Democrat." The writer is an esteemed personal and political friend, and we should take pleasure in publishing anything from and has not been for some time. He fills the position of things has somewhat changed since he wrote, and that, of territorial delegate, to which position he was called by therefore, it might be more conducive to the harmony of the same pointed to divide the Democracy and obtain once. He pointed to divide the Democracy and obtain once. He pointed to divide the Democracy and obtain once. He pointed to of things has somewhat changed since he wrote, and that, January last, in which it was alleged the abolitionists would make capital out of it; and then called attention to the fact that in one worth afterwards the same parameters are not at the commons.—Rough Notes. his pen. He will perceive, however, that the position the party to withhold his remarks for the present. Will A friend writing us from Charlotte, under date our friend let us know how far he coincides with us in a Whig Convention held in the East the scheme had been dethis view of the case.

We notice by the papers that Hon. Warren Winslow has reached his home in Fayetteville. He is

From the Salisbury Banner. The Candidates for Governor at Newton Triumphant Speech of Gov. Ellis!

We attended the discussion between Gov. Ellis and Mr. ool, at Newton, Catawba county, on Friday last, and heard the candidates for the first time. The attendance was quite large, and the speeches were listened to with much atten-

Gov. Ellis opened the debate. He thanked the people of Catawba for the large majority with which they had honored him in the last election, and said that the best manner in which he could show his gratitude was by a faithful, impartial and laborious performance of his duty. He had heard no complaints of his administration. In whatever of errer he had committed, nothing would be found but what had sprung from upright intention and purity of motire, and he believed he would get credit for his efforts in promoting the welfare and honor of the State and the prosperity of the

Democratic party of North Carolina, not as an individual seeking his own advancement or the empty compliment of a respectable vote. Gov. E. then spoke of the principles of the Democratic party at some length, and then reached the new scheme of taxation brought forward in this year of our Lord, 1860. It was not unusual, he said, to be opposed by a new issue. The Know Nothings never come before the people without one. And Gov. E. proceeded to sketch some of these hobbies. Dockery came with his "sheer' of the public lands but the people did not agree with him, and he retired to the shades of private life. Then came Gilmer with his detestible Know Nothingism, and that was sconted and repudiated by the intelligent masses of the peoole. And now, continued he, we have ad alorem. charged that this was a political humbug, gotten up for perional advancement. They say it is designed to benefit the poor! exclaimed Gov. E., but he would show how that was before he was done.

Gov. Ellis now proceeded to dissect the humbug in a most merciless manner. The K. N's. say that slave property paid little or nothing. Gov. Ellis took the position that slave property considered with other property paid its full and fair share of taxes. He showed from the Comptroller's Reort that slave property, constituting about one-fourth of he property of the State, paid about one fourth of the taxes of the State for State and county purposes. He showed by figures that slaves now pay nearly two-and-half times more taxes than whites. Slaves were taxed from 12 to 50 -38 years. Whites from 21 to 45-24 years-14 years less than slaves. Slaves were taxed both male and femalewhite males only were taxed. By this computation 50 blacks paid during their full taxtime of 38 years, \$1.520; whilst 50 whites paid only \$480, during their full taxtime of 24 years

-\$1,040 less than the blacks, and yet it was proposed to tax the slaves higher. And now, said Gov. Ellis, let us examine a little further into this proposed change. The advocates of this thing bitterly deny that they propose to tax other property than is now taxed. He read their platform which goes for taxing all and every species of property according to its value. In hat document they declare that all property should bear its qual proportion of taxes. If you ask them, he continued what they are going to tax-if they mean to tax horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c? "O, no," they exclaim. What then will you tax? Do you propose to tax as much as you have laid down in your platform? No, they reply, we are or taxing the nigger. Now, said Gov. E. you will observe. ellow-citizens, that the word nigger is not anywhere to be ound in their platform, no nor any word that can be made o signify it. All and every pecies of property is in the platform. I admit, continued the Governor, that that insludes the nigger, but it also includes horses, cows, sheep, hogs, farming tools and implements, household and kitchen furniture, and your ducks and chickens, and even your tin cups. They can't get out of this, lodge and wriggle as they may. If all and every species of property means nigger, it means also every other article of property worth bearing the name. This is so, and they can't, they shan't get away from it. If it be not their State and the industrial pursuits of the citizens. That is, said Gov. E., they are for making a difference between what duced in it. It was intended to make this difference and none other; and it was intended to tax every particle of Again he would ask, if this was not the fair meaning of the platform, what kind of property do they mean to tax ad valorem? His competitor, Mr. Pool, says he would tax land, negroes and money. Well, that at ten cents on the hundred dollars would not raise rear enough revenue-not one species of property why not good for all? Why stop hort and not carry out this good principle to the fullest ?-Fellow-citizens, exclaimed Gov. Ellis, this dodging wont lo-this deception shall not be practiced upon you. Gov. proceeded to read Know Nothing authorities to show that the broad application of the system was intended. He read from the Raleigh Register, Greensboro' Patriot, Albemarle Southrom and other Know Nothing prints to show that the race horse and the plow horse were to be taxed alike according to their value, and that they claim and boast of the "right" to be taxed even upon their tin cups. [See some of these extracts under our editorial head.] He also referred to the proceedings in their State Conven-

tion to show that they refused even to exempt tin cupsand he did this to prove how far the system was intended to go. The excuse they now set up in explanation of these things was an after thought. He pointed to the Greensboro' Pririot which gave the position of Mr. Pool and his party, after just having a consultation with Mr. Pool in Raleighthat the intention was that " every species of property is k but horses, cows, sheep, and hogs;" and it adds: "this is precisely the position of Mr. Pool, the position which he has taken in the East, and the position he will maintain in the West !" The Patriot in the same article declared it was a palpable misrepresentation" for him (Gov. E.) to say that the position of the Opposition was merely to tax the In this exposure of Mr. Pool's dodging, Gov. Ellis

read only from Know Nothing newspapers. But, continued Gov. E., there is a much more objection and its horizontal application. The operation of the system would take the burdens off the rich man and put them upon Waiving all the questions of difference between the labor of the State. The policy of the Democratic party and always been, and is, to lay a heavy tax on luxuries and ucrative professions; and he proceeded to show how the roposed system would work. He instanced the articles of easure carriages, gold and silver headed canes, plate and jewelry, watches, (except ladies',) and pianos. These paid into the treasury last year \$36,000. This falls upon the rich. Now, said the Governor, apply the ad valorem tax of ten cents on the \$100 to this, and it will produce \$3.600. instead of \$36,000-a loss on these few items of \$32,400. He next nstanced a few items in the nature of vices, such as pistols and knives, dirks and canes, playing cards, &c. on which a loss of \$27,000 would be suffered. Doctors and lawyers paid \$12,000—all of which would be lost. Mr. Pool says now, continued the Governor, that we might continue to tax these, though he had been denouncing the tax on lawyers and doctors all over the State, till within the last few days. The whole amount paid on salaries and fees was \$13,000, of which lawyers and doctors paid \$12,000, leaving only a little over \$1 000 as the tax on all other salaries .-Gov. Ellis saw no reason why Clerks of courts, sheriffs, presidents of railroads, and State officers should not be taxed on their salaries—he himself paid \$ 0 per annum on his salary, and it was right he should do so. Coming to the tax on foreign liquors, he said Mr. Pool had declaimed against

> tem. He showed by calculation that the whole amount to be raised on the additional tax proposed to be laid on young negroes would be but \$40,000, while the loss on the revenue from money lenders would amount to \$45,000. He contended it was a war between money on one side and labor and industry on the other. The proposition would entail a loss ble property could be carried off when taxes became onerous; but land was stationary- it was bound by mortgage to pay the State debt. As another instance of the working of the ad valorem system he instanced the tax on merchants' capital which amounted to \$65,000. He thought it but a just tax for the merchants of the State made about all the money there was to be made. This tax would be reduced, at tenwhich ad valorem would reduce to \$59,000-leaving a loss of stock holders, carriage riders, and such like, and which would be the loss of the man whose property could not be prosperity as a town. carried away-whose land would have to pay the State debt,

of the pen to make such a change as this? His competitor (Mr. Pool) would not tax a private billiard table more than any other property of like value. Private billiard tables now pay \$25. They are worth \$500 each. Land of the same value pays now but \$1. Mr. Pool would tax them both alike. Gov. E. asked if there was a man in Catawba county prepared to sanction such a system of taxation as would put a \$500 billiard table and \$500 worth of land on the same ooting? It was useless to say that the amount of such articles was small. It did not matter-it illustrated the principle of the proposed scheme of taxation. His competitor was in favor of that principle, he (Gov. Ellis) was opposed to it. He was opposed to a system which would increase the burdens on labor and industry and would bring down the tax on men who lived off bank stock and such like fourteen cents on every dollar they owned. Foreign liquor now pays ten per cent. tax, whilst coffee and sugar pays but one-half of one per cent. His competitor (Mr. Pool) would tax your coffee and sugar as highly as he would the foreign liquor. worth of land pays \$2. The new system would tax the land That pays one dollar tax. \$100 worth of land pays but twenty cents. Would it be just to make these things equal? He scheme and lived under it one year and then scouted it .-The men who fought our battles and won our liberties saw by us as a caution in what it was proposed we should change. Gov. Ellis next alluded to the different constructions given by its advocates to the proposed scheme, and said it was most important that the proposition should be distinctly stated before the people could be expected to adopt it. He had shown how very materially the advocates of ad va-lorem differed amongst themselves. He cautioned the people and again denounced the whole affair as a humbug, a trick to divide the Democracy and obtain office. He pointed to

nounced and repudiated, and immediately afterwards the same men wheeled round, when they found the hobby was to be used against the Democracy.

The Governor then proceeded to view the nigger question, and showed that the policy of the law of the State had ever been to encourage the increase of negro labor in order to develope the resources of the State, instead

that in one month afterwards the same paper took ground

of driving it off to enrich and develop other States. This policy, he contended, was the true policy, for the prosperity of all other classes—the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic and the artizan-depended apon the general wealth of the State for their prosperity. the revenue system of our sister slave States, and showed that nowhere did a system such as that proposed here exist. Five of the slave States had laws relative to the negro similar to these of this State; but, as he before remarked, none of them had a horizontal and unbending ad valorem system. In this State young negroes were privileged property, because they were unprofitable and because it was desirable they should be retained in the State. But, if they were privileged, so, too, were horses and cows, and sheep and pigs, and hundreds of other useful and indispensable things, simply because they were regarded in their true light-as the means by which the State was to be developed and her wealth and greatness advanced. It was a glorious privilige to throw around such species of property the protection of the State. As a matter of justice and equality, he had no doubt that the slave owner would submit all his property to be taxed, but he demanded, and he did so with good reason, that if all his property was to be taxed, that of his neighbor should be taxed Why should this not be? the slave owner asks; and he (Gov. Ellis) considered it a hard question to answer .-What reason could be given why all slave property should be taxed and not all other kinds of property. His plan was to continue to tax luxuries highly and to

off luxuries? He showed, by carrying out his previous calculations, that the operation of the new scheme would tend to make the rich richer, the poor poorer. He considered it bad policy in the landowner to shoulder the heavy burden o get rid of the light one. We cannot follow Gov. Ellis through the whole of his masterly exposition of this humbug. In conclusion he alluded to federal politics, and after a fine eulogium on the character and services of Breckinridge and Lane, called upon the democracy of the State to rally to them as the only hope of beating the Black Republican candidate. Gov. Ellis was States, takes it away from them. I will not, however,

closely and attentively listened to, and warmly applauded on taking his seat. Mr. Pool, in reply, complained of the nanner in which Gov. Ellis had discussed the question, and then he branched

off in a speech which in our humble judgment was as applicable to any other question as that under consideration. He spoke of the "nigger" and the "poor man" as we have often heard the demagogue speak. He did not attempt to meet the exposition of the practical workings of the system he proposed as given by Gov. Ellis. Indeed he knows the hopelessness of such a task and gets out of it by throwing all that upon the shoulders of the Legislature when they ome to form a revenue bill. We must confess, and we say t in all candor, that Mr. Pool disappointed us. We had a high opinion of his ability and ingenuity, having heard him so frequently throughout the whole of last session of the Legislature; but we saw not even a decent show of what we so much expected. We submit this view to all candid men who have heard him. He put the whole matter upon the ground of getting after the nigger, and this notwithstanding he had taken the ground in the East that he was after the protection of the nigger as he contended that at present there was no protection-for the nigger could be taxed without limit if the white men thought fit to say so. Mr. Pool was then before a large slave-owning audience. He had not taken that position in the West. At Newton he insisted that the Legislature should not merely have the power to tax all negroes, but they should be made to tax them. He contrasted the revenue bills of past ages with those of the present day, to show how different they were. This was not the first time Mr. Pool had done so-he was always famous for this when drawing fearful pictures of the ruin staring the State in the face as application was made for appropriations to works of internal improvement. Here he took the ground that the "poor white man's head protected slaves," while in the East but a few weeks before, he saw danger in the slave be- a member of a family emigrating to the United States, ing placed at the mercy of the poor white man! He showed if he is a person of sufficient property to maintain himlow land and negroes alone could raise all the State revemerely, in going after all the property, to discriminate-to was opposed to taxing lawyers and doctors, but he was the United States to come in; but if he happens not to make a difference-in favor of the native products of the also opposed to taxing the clerk and the mechanic. This was a little clap trap-for Gov. Ellis had shown that of the \$13,000 paid on salaries and fees, \$12,000 had been paid by lawyers and doctors alone—leaving about \$1000 for all others! Gov. Ellis had asked him if he would tax the old woman's household cards and the gambler's cards aike .-'I say yes," replied Mr. Pool. But, he continued, the platform of our party goes for discriminating-making a difference-and the highest difference is exempted. In answer to Gov. Ellis on reading the Patriot as to the position of the party and of himself on the ad valorem question he read and tried to explain. At length he come to the words " every species of property is to be taxed," and said he knew nothing about that-it might be a mistake of the printer! In conclusion Mr. Pool pitched into the Presidential candidates and claimed that Mr. Holden and Mr. Clingman were for Douglas. Where he got the information from that Mr. Clingman was for Douglas we don't know, and no doubt Mr. Clingman will set this matter right shortly. His friends here are under the impression that he is for Breckinridge and Lane. We have published that fact to Mr. Clingman's knowledge and he has not contradicted it.

Gov. Ellis rejoined in a most withering manner. He twitted Mr. Pool on his change of front on the Democratic nomi nee for the Fresidency. But a short time ago he denounced Mr Douglas as the advocate of squatter sovereignty, and spoke of the seceders at Charleston as the "sait of the Democratic party." To day he has not a word for the ' salt " and glories in Douglas being the National candidate. Yesterday when before a large Democratic audience at Then he was fishing for Democratic votes. To day he is jubilant over the split because he is before a large number of K. N's. (This in allusion to a crowd of the Iredell K. N. strikers who went up to Newton to shout for Pool.) These Know Nothings, said Gov. E. commence by shouting, end by shouting and never do anything else but shout. Perhaps his competitor thought he was in Iredell-but he could assure bim he was in one of the staunchest Democratic counties in the State. (Lond cheers from the Catawba men.)-Gov. Ellis then reviewed Mr. Pool's record in the Legislature. He showed tha Mr. Pool dodged the vote reducing the tax on land, on the passage of the revenue bill. On a motion to take off the tax on salaries below \$1000 he did not consider it of sufficient importance to call for the year and nays, but let it be voted down unceremoniously. He 145 times! His competitor had done some awful squatting on the important question of the revenue bill. But he was present on one occasion and voted to reduce the tax upon a certain class of vessels used in his own county to transport the products of the farmers, and for free liquor for his own people, on the ground that they imported all they used, while he had voted to lay a tax of twenty-five cents on every ton of produce and on every railroad passenger passing through other portions of the State. There were no railroads in his section, be it remembered. Gov. E. insisted that the platform of the Opposition goes for taxing all and everything. He admitted Mr. Pool did not, because he did not occupy the platform of his party. [Loud cheers.] Gov. Ellis continued at considerable length in this strain, amidst the cheers and applause of the people. In conclusion, he alluded to the assertion that the Democracy was split on National affairs. Well, said he, if it be split, the smallest portion of it is five times larger than his (Pool's.) [Loud cheers.] If his party is not split, it is because there is not a piece large enough. [Continued laughter.] Speak of platforms. They take the Constitution. Which side of it? The Southern side, or the Black Republican side? for they, too, are on the Constitution. [Renewed laughter.] Politically they could not boast much of their Bell. Jackson once said

Correspondence of the Journal. GOLDSBORO', July 20th, 1860. Dear Journal: Presuming that an occasional letter from this place would not be unacceptable to your readers, I proto the people, particularly to the land owner, for all mova- pose to furnish you, whenever time and circumstances will permit, with whatever of interest may relate to this local-

Goldsbor o' continues to improve, though gradually. The number of dry goods stores has increased, and the trade, which, a few years since, was diverted to other points, is returning into its proper channel. The avaricious spirit of our early tradesmen occasioned this diversion; and it now devolves upon the merchants of the present day, by incorporating into all their transactions the principle comprehended in the monosylabic adage, "live and let live," to regain the trade, and thereby retain amongst us the money whose sympathies and interests are antagonistic to our

The greatest improvements of which we can boast, howof such institutions in its midst, would be a reflection upon your intelligence. They suggest themselves to the most sua gentleman well qualified as a scholar, disciplinarian and financier, for the onerous, and almost endless duties of his responsible office. He is assisted in the scholastic department by experienced teachers, who, I am happy to say, enjoy the confidence and esteem of all who know them. This is, emphatically, the College for the patronage of Eastern Carolina. It is also worthy, and indeed, does receive pat ronage from other sections of this State, and from other States. Besides being equal in all respects to the best, it possesses advantages in a pecuniary point, superior to any other within my knowledge. The great amount saved by those who patronize this College, is truly surprising to those the calculation. Its next session will begin on the 26th in-

I would here state that the demages sustained by the College building during the recent severe storm that swept over this place, have been fully repaired, and everything is in perfect readiness for the reception of students. I was shown through the College on yesterday, and was struck with the air of tidiness and cleanliness that prevailed throughout the building.

Mr. Ray's Classical Academy will begin its Fall session within a few days. It well deserves the favor of liberal patronage which it receives. The "Goldsboro' Male High School," Rev. Geo. W. Keesee, Principal, will go into operation on the 1st of August. The buildings of the "Eastern Central Fair" are rapidly rapidly reaching completion. Yours, &c.,

LENOX. PITT COUNTY .- The Democracy of Pitt have a full

We understand that Neill McNeill, Esq., has come out in opposition to Gen. Alfred Dockery, in the Senatorial District of Robeson and Richmond. The cause of Democracy will by no means suffer in Mr. McNeill's hands, and he will be elected if our friends will only exert themselves. He is now canvassing the District. Fayetteville Courier.

Mr. Breckinridge on the Rights of Foreign born

As interested parties have endeavored to create a false impression concerning a speech delivered by Mr. Breckinridge at Cynthiana, Ky., five years ago, and which has never been truly reported, attributing to him know-nothing sentiments with regard to the equality of naturalized and native American citizens, we deem it due to our distinguished standard-bearer to refute this slander at once : and for this purpose we publish the following extract from a speech which he made in the House of Representatives in March 1855, as reported House of Representatives in March 1800, as lepting in the Congressional Globe. It will afford convincing proof that he never uttered what interested defamers attributed to him in his Cynthiana speech, made a month afterwards, and that the foreign-born citizen has no warmer, more faithful, or earnest friend than he is:

1000, as lepting in the Congressional Globe. It will afford convincing The dose must be adapting the individual taking it, and act gently on the Bowels.

1100 Let the dictates of your use of the LIVER IN1100 Cure Liver Complaints, Billious Allacks, Dyspession show.

1100 Cure Liver Complaints, Summer Complaints of In the House of Representatives, on the third of

tics, insane, idiots, and blind persons, and sought to put it on its passage. Some debate ensued, and Mr. Breckinridge, objecting to the provisions of the bill, said : bring down the tax on land. He considered the land tax "I do not propose to discuss the question as to the power of the General Government to prevent the differtoo high now, and he thought it might be reduced. But, said he, how is it possible to do this if the taxes were taken ent States in the Union from allowing such persons as they choose to come within their borders. I do not profess to have examined the subject thoroughly; but that is immaterial to my argument. My impression is that the State of Virginia, the State of Kentucky, or any other State has the right to allow or to prevent certain classes of persons from coming within their own borders. This bill, however, if that power exists within the

March, 1855, Mr. Wentworth, of Massachusetts, re-

ported from the Committee on Commerce a bill to pre-

vent the importation of foreign criminals, paupers, luna-

discuss that question. " Assuming the power, however, to exist in the Federal Government, there is a cruel exercise of it in this bill. It provides that every human being desirous of all express in regard to their coming within the limits of the United States shall obtain from an American consul a certificate or pass, stating that he is not an idiot, that he is not a lunatic, that he is not poor, nor blind, and that he has not, for the space of five years next preceding the date of the certided from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts ficate, been afflicted with lunacy, insanity, idiocy, or any which act alike on every part of the alimentary of derangement of intellect, and I might say I think if they bad added "nor derangement of the bowels" it would have made the bill complete [Laughter.] The ness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from certificate so furnished shall, if possible, also state the name, the birthplace, and the residence of the applicant,

together with his age, if known. gether with his age, if known.

"Now, sir, in looking at the latter part of this bill, Diseases, Worms in Chil dren or Adults, Rheum the first thing which struck my attention was that a dism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many disease man might be emigrating to the United States with his to which flesh is heir, too family, his wife and children, one of whom might be afflicted with blindness, and under the bill, as it originally came from the committee, that family would have TIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold to be severed. The father could not bring his blind child within the limits of the United States. But the bill is not as it originally was, but has been patched up from time to time, and I see there is an amendment attached to the 15th section which provides that the 1st, 5th, and 8th sections of the act shall not be held to be applicable to any blind, insane, or idiotic person who is blind person who is a member of a family emigrating to be one of a family, or to comprise the whole family in his own person, be he old or young, rich or poor, and by accident is afflicted with blindness, the bill repels him from the shores of the United States. Now, I want no property qualification in this country as a condition of residence within our borders of those we allow to come None, sir. If you allow a blind European to come here if he is worth \$100,000, you ought to allow a blind European to come here who is not worth a cent. Such a restriction is anti-American, anti-republican, and it is contrary to the spirit of our whole system to draw such distinctions. The property qualification is most odious in my judgment, with all respect to the gentlemen who out it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There's

"Another provision of the bill requires that the term pauper,' as used in the bill, shall be held to designate a person who, within one year from the time of making he application specified in the first section of the act, has received support as a poor and indigent person .-How will that operate? Is it proper to draw this distinction? Can you not imagine a person of the loftiest intellect, of the noblest character, by inevitable misfortune, reduced to the necessity of receiving support from his friends, or from the public, and yet be as worthy of Cleaveland, he deplored the split in the Democratic ranks. emigrating to the United States as one who counts his funds by the millions? And yet, such a person, if by misfortune he has, at any time within one year previous to make such application, been obliged to depend upon friendship or charity, is excluded from the shores of the United States.

"I do not propose to enlarge on this subject. I re gard this bill as one of the fruits of the prospective feel ing which is just now pervading this country. I know it is popular, and I know it is sweeping like a hurricane from one end of the country to the other; but it is in conflict with the fundamental principles of our system of government, and I am willing to oppose my hand to it, stand any climate. showed that Mr. Pool was absent when the roll was called and await the time when there shall be a reaction of the public sentiment, as I know there will be. I want the gentlemen of this House to know that, if they vote for this bill, they draw a distinction between the poor and the rich, and allow only the latter class to come, nor can they come except with a pass in their hands, like a negro going from one plantation to another.'

At this point Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, interrupted Mr. Breckinridge, and after a short colloquy, the latter pro-

" I will close with recapitulating what I was about to say when I was interrupted by the gentleman from I want this house to remember that this is a bill which requires every human being who emigrates to ficiencies, and you are made well. The Blood Food these shores a certificate that he is not blind, nor insane, founded upon this Theory-hence its astonishing success. nor idiotic, nor poor, nor has been so for five years preceding his application for such certificate, making an exception in favor of those blind who have property sufficient to support themselves, and excluding those, whatever may be their qualifications otherwise, who have it in the East. From information derived from sheriffs, the sum to the treasury for foreign liquors would be \$40,000 this year, and yet Mr. Pool was for striking that tax off.

One Ellis continued to illustrate the working of this case.

In the East of the House to 33d Congress, 2d session, p. 1181.)

It is also proper to add that owing to the above forcible remarks of Mr. Breckinridge, Mr. Wentworth's Weakness, &c. See special directions for this. bill was defeated on the final vote.

From the Western Sentinel. The Fighting Candidate.

We see going the rounds of the opposition prints of the State, a statement, signed by some half dozen Know Nothings, to the effect that Mr. Pool, at Hendersonville, bullied Gov. Ellis in a personal difficulty between them. The Salisbury Banner, in alluding to the matter

We are authorized to state that the card in question, We are authorized to state that the card in question, falsifies the facts of the case, and is untruthful on the under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will whole. The facts are, Mr. Pool was denouncing as lihich, for years past, has been enriching the coffers of those ars those who say he was for taxing tin cups. Gov. Ellis replied that Mr. Pool would not us such language in a gentleman's parlor, and thought the audience bebecause it was pledged and mortgaged for it.

Gov. Ellis asked if the people were ready, with one dash

ever, consist in the institutions of learning which have been established in our midst. To recount the many benefits as any other. Mr. Pool rejoined that Gov. Ellis was no gentleman to talk to him in that manner. Upon this the Governor advanced with his hand raised from perficial thinker. The most prominent institution of this the body of the court house towards the judges, bench character established in this place, is the large Female Colon which Mr. Pool stood, but was stopped by his friends lege. This College has been in successful operation for a before he reached Mr. Pool. Angry words then follow- 4 of \$400 to \$10,000. ed. Mr. Pool complained that Gov. Ellis did not resent the insult if any were offered, in the manner usual amongst gentlemen. Gov. Ellis replied that being Governor of the State it was his duty to discourage known. fighting; but as he never had taken such language as that applied to him by Mr. Pool, he never would take it whether he was Governor or not. The matter soon ended and the parties became reconciled.

This Know Nothing certificate will have no effect in impugning the personal courage of Gov. Ellis wherever he is known-whatever it may do in establishing for Mr. Pool the unenviable reputation of a bruizer. It is contemptible, Plug Ugly, Baltimore, Know Nothingism tached, is made to pick one-third more cotton per day -nothing more.

BAGGING,

ROPE, FLOUR, HAY, IN STORE. For sale by W. H. MCRARY & CO. July 18, 1860. PAPER_PAPER. A T THE LARGEST BOOK AND NEWS DEPOT 100 Reams of assorted Letter Paper from \$2 up to \$4; " \$2 up to \$4; Commercial Note; Packet Note; Sales Paper; Lady's Note; Bath Post; Lady's Billett; Legal Cap; Ledger Ruled; Interest Ruled : Bill Paper; Mourning Note Silk Letter and Note, for Foreign Correspo

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COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine all that have used it, and is dence in all the diseases for now resorted to with confiwhich it is recommended.

It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes unsolicited certificates in my possession show. which it is recommended.

VIGORATOR, and it will VIGORATOR.
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Complaints, Dys entery, Dropsy, Sour Stom-Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Choic, Cholera, Cholera Flatulence, Jaundice, Fe-be used successfully as an male Weaknesses, and ma Ordinary Family Med cine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as minutes, if two or commencement of attack Teaspoonfuls are taken at their testimony in its favo All who use it are giving MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE VIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER Price One Dollar per Bottle.

-ALSO.-SANFORD'S

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASPS Air Tight, and will keep in any climate PILLS is a gentle but ac-The Family Cathartic proprietor has used in his tive Cathartic which the practice more than twerty · vears. The constantly increas ing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place The Profession well know on different portions of the bowels. The FAMILY CATHARreference to this well estab-

nal, and are good and safe tic is needed, such as De-Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costs sudden cold, which fre-in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creep ing Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Hea numerous to mention in the advertisement. Dose, 1 to

PRICE 3 DIMES THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHAR. wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns. S. T. W. SANDFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York.



As woldents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for renatrin Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, heades colls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, mi offer rnamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held is

solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best orbins makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mudan being vastly more adhesive. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B. -A Brash accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York, HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and

twelve dozen -a beautiful Lithrograph Show-Card accompanying each package. A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

ill save ten times its cost annually to every household. Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores. Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREFARED GLUE, when making up their list. I will



always presents us with the same essential elements, an gives of course the True Standard. Analyze the Blood a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dy pepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in every instance certain There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different disease For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs inducing Consumption, use No. which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Al prepared for absorption. It is Taken by Drops and carrie mmediately into the circulation, so that what you gain relain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities. Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney, and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be

strictly followed. Price of the Blood Food \$1 per bottle.
Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country. Sold in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER MEARES. March 5th, 1860-153&27-eowly ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL take place at HAVANA, on SATURDAY, August 4th, 1860

\$360.c00. SORTEO NUMERO 640 ORDINARIO CAPITAL PRIZE_\$100,000! 30,000 20,000 20 Approximations... 8,80

Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each; 4 of \$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$20,000 Whole Tickets \$20 ; Halves \$10 ; Quarters \$5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes

All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C. April 14th, 1860.

GEORGE KIDD'S COTTON GIN. THE UNDERSIGNED have received the agency for sale of the above Cotton Gin in the State of North Care lina, to which Gin is attached McLendon's late valuable provement, and would call the attention of Cotton farm to the fact that this Gin with the improvements there making a difference of one-half cent per pound more staple than the ordinary Gin. It takes the Cotton of seed much cleaner than any other Gin in use, and it

lieved to be the best improvement that has been made in great many years.

All persons desirous of purchasing Cotton Gins would well to apply to the Subscibers, who will take pleasure in giving all the information in their possession relative to the merits of the late improvement. JAS. T. PETTEWAY & CO.,

Agents for North Carolina. June 26th, 1860 TOBACCO_TOBACCO. BOXES MELROSE BRAND; do. Rodwell 13 qr. do. Eudera do. 48 hlf do. Jesses Brown do.

28 qr. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. Algoma 30 do. R. Davis 25 do. Jones 20 do. Try Me In store and for sale T. H. McKOY & CO. low by July 16. WE ARE PREPARED to furnish you with an extra article of BAGGING and ROPE at the lowest market price. Send in your orders.
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